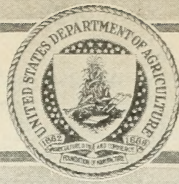


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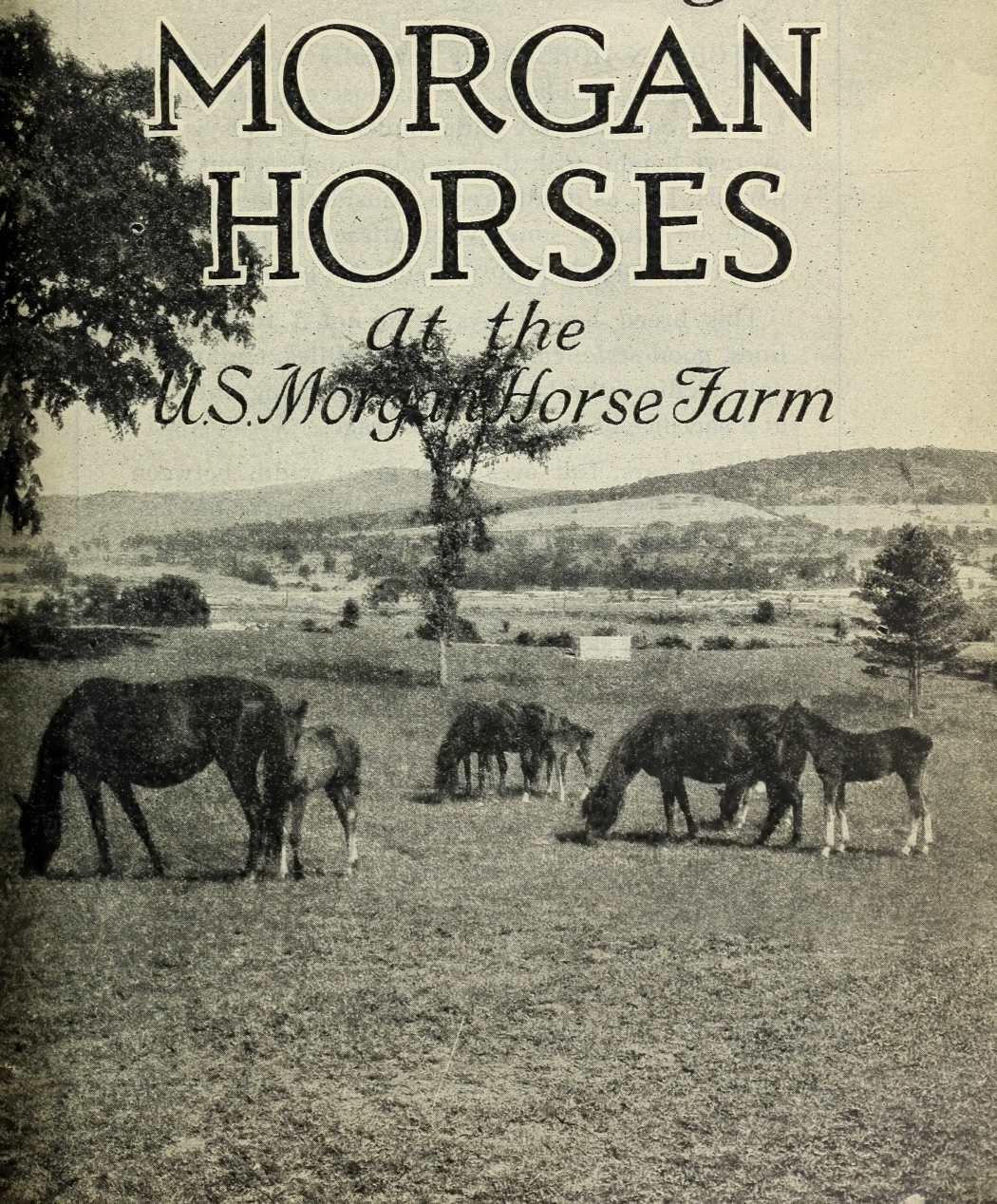
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 199 *rev.*
Oct. 1926

Breeding
**MORGAN
HORSES**

*at the
U.S. Morgan Horse Farm*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 199

Breeding

MORGAN HORSES are generally bay, chestnut, brown, or black, and extensive white marks are not common. A little under 15 hands is the average height, with the average weight about 1,000 pounds; but, as in all breeds, considerable variation is to be found, some very attractive individuals weighing somewhat more than 1,200 pounds.

This breed has always been noted for smooth lines, good style, easy keeping qualities, endurance, and docility—the last, however, not being obtained at a sacrifice of ambition or courage.

Small ears, full eyes with great width between them, crested necks, well-sprung ribs with the last one close to the point of the hip, deep barrels, fairly level croups, full quarters, and enduring legs and feet are the qualities that have made Morgan horses famous for a century.

BREEDING MORGAN HORSES AT THE U. S. MORGAN HORSE FARM

H. H. REESE, *Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry*

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FOUNDATION OF THE BREED

THE Morgan breed of horses was established by a single stallion whose potency was so great that he left many descendants that looked and acted like him even after his blood had been much diluted. This stallion was Justin Morgan. During his early life he was the property of a school-teacher by that name, who lived near Randolph, Vt. Justin Morgan was foaled about 1793 and died in 1821.

According to the meager records available, Justin Morgan was a small but powerful and quick horse, standing considerably under 15 hands. It is said that he could outwalk, outrun, or outpull any of the horses in his section of the country. Very little is definitely known of his ancestry. One investigator collected evidence showing that he was sired by the thoroughbred stallion True Briton, also called Beautiful Bay, a horse that traced in direct male line to the Byerly Turk, and had many other traces of Arabian blood. Another investigator contends that he was sired by a Dutch horse, which in turn came from Arabian stock. Which of these theories is correct is not important to-day. The presence of only five lumbar vertebræ in many Morgans (discussed later) supports both theories of Arabian foundation.

EARLY PROGENITORS

Practically all the present-day Morgans trace to three of Justin Morgan's sons, namely, Sherman Morgan 5,¹ Woodbury Morgan 7, and Bulrush Morgan 6. Sherman Morgan became especially known through his son, Black Hawk 20. The Billy Root 9 strain, as well as other good families, also comes from him. Woodbury Morgan is best known through Green Mountain Morgan 42, or, as he was called, Hale's Green Mountain Morgan. This stallion won the highest premiums at the State fairs of Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky in

¹ Numbers appearing after names of horses are their registration numbers in the American Morgan Horse Register.

1853, and the first premium at the Vermont State Fair in 1854, as well as many other premiums. The Bulrush blood is probably best known to-day through the maternal line of Peters Morgan 405, in which there are two traces. Ethan Allen 2d 406, the son of Peters Morgan, is discussed later.

DIFFUSION OF MORGAN BLOOD

For many years the breed flourished. Morgans were used practically to the exclusion of other horses in the New England States until a craze for trotting speed struck the country, and much of the best Morgan stock was then mixed with trotting blood. This resulted, in many cases, in the loss of the beautiful form and quality

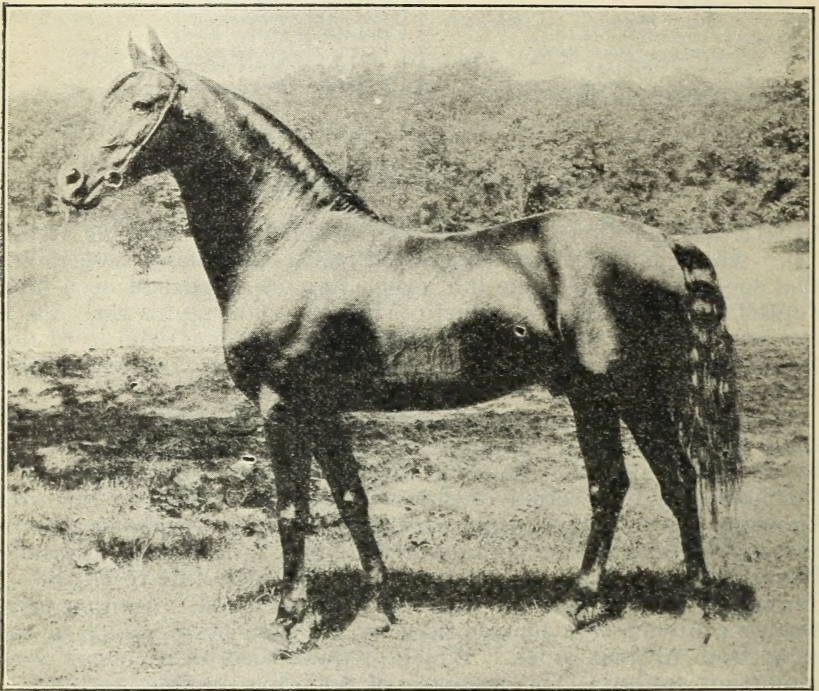


FIG. 1.—General Gates 666. Morgan stallion for many years at head of stud at U. S. Morgan Horse Farm

of the Morgan and did not give the breed the reputation for producing trotting speed that was due it. Prominent writers have contended that the Morgan added stamina to certain trotting-horse families, for which the Morgan breed deserves considerable credit.

In the early days many high-class Morgan stallions and mares were purchased at attractive prices and taken to other sections of the country, and, while a few scattering studs were bred pure in their new locations, many of them were absorbed by the Standardbred and the Kentucky saddle-horse breeds. The identity of others was lost, not because of a lack of ability to improve the stock in their new surroundings, but because definite breeding records were not kept, and repeated transfers of ownership occurred.

MOVEMENT TO CONSERVE BEST BLOOD

This diluting and scattering of valuable Morgan blood went on for many years with little serious thought given to it. At least no definite collective action was taken until a comparatively few years ago, when several public-spirited men, who knew personally of the many meritorious qualities of the Morgan horse, made an effort to preserve the best specimens of the breed. In 1906 the United States Department of Agriculture and the Vermont State Experiment Station were authorized to assemble a small band of Morgan mares at the station farm near Burlington, which formed the beginning of a permanent project to conserve and perpetuate the best of the breed.

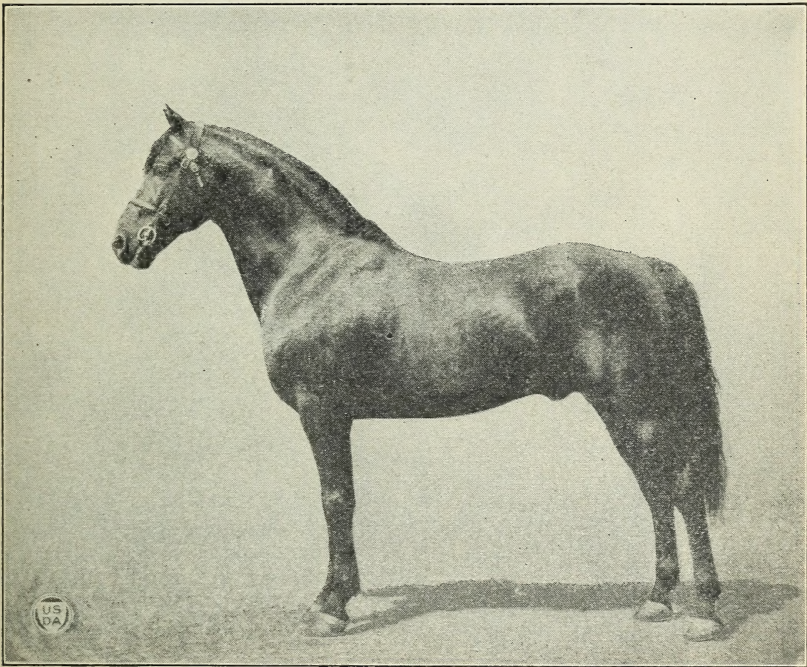


FIG. 2.—Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459. Sire of many young Morgans at U. S. Morgan Horse Farm (Photograph taken at end of breeding season)

ORIGIN OF U. S. MORGAN HORSE FARM

The late Col. Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vt., had long been a great admirer of Morgan horses and had raised many high-class horses of this breed at his Breadloaf Stock Farms. Colonel Battell was also the founder of the American Morgan Register, a work which took up the authentic recording of Morgan blood lines at a point where D. C. Linsley, also of Middlebury, left off. The movement to keep together the best Morgan blood appealed to Colonel Battell, and he gave to the United States Department of Agriculture a farm of 400 acres 2 miles north of Middlebury, in the town of Weybridge. The gift put the work on a much more substantial foundation and gave greater opportunity in the way of pasture and equipment for the care of the breeding stock.

The stock from the Burlington station, as well as new purchases, were taken to the Battell farm in Weybridge in 1907, and the breeding work has since been conducted there. The farm, at the donor's request, was officially named "The U. S. Morgan Horse Farm." In 1908 Colonel Battell added by deed to the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm another tract of land, known as the Cotton Farm, which adjoined the original tract and contained about 35 acres, together with a house and two barns. In 1917 about 550 acres adjoining the original tract were purchased, so that the farm now consists of approximately 1,000 acres.

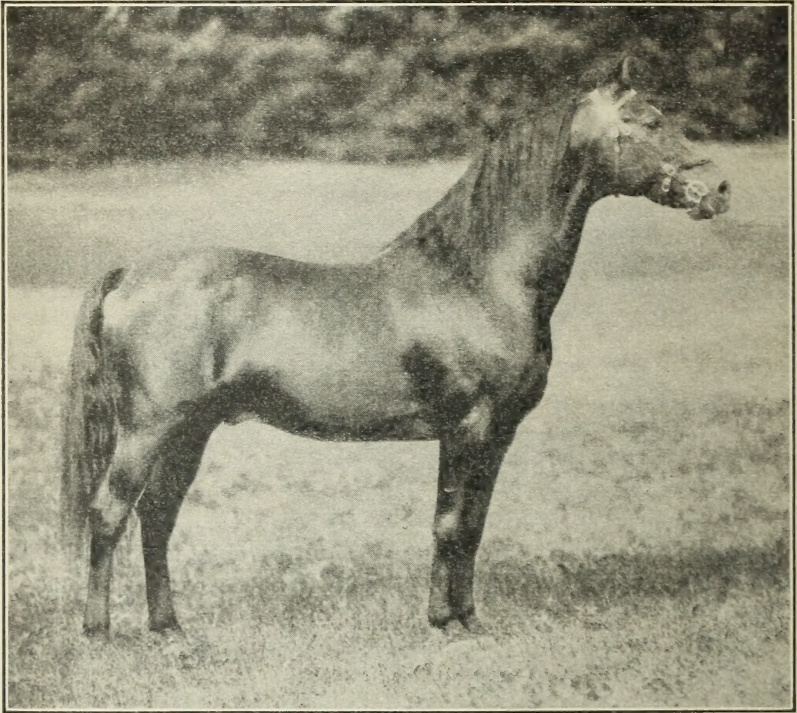


FIG. 3.—Bennington 5693. Morgan stallion bred at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Sire of fine saddle types

BREEDING STOCK PURCHASED

Those in charge of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm have spared no effort in tracing the descendants of the best of the Morgans sold in the early days and sent from New England to other sections of the country. They have obtained stock in Kentucky, Kansas, Texas, New York, Washington, Iowa, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Illinois, as well as in the native State of Vermont. Private stallions have also been liberally patronized, the whole effort being to get into the Government stud the very best Morgan blood in the country.

NOTED ANCESTORS OF U. S. MORGAN HORSES

Short statements follow of a few of the noted Morgan stallions from which the breeding stock on the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm descended:

Black Hawk 20 was renowned for his speed and great beauty. He often participated in trotting events and history has it that he never was beaten. He was used in the stud mainly after coming to Bridport, Vt. J. H. Sanders, in the Breeders' Gazette of April, 1891, said:

We run up against this Black Hawk family in so many unexpected places in combination with other strains * * * that we are compelled to recognize him as a stallion of marked prepotency as a sire and one in whose descendants the capacity and disposition to trot fast exist to a remarkable degree.

Many sons of Black Hawk sold at high prices. Wherever they went they were appreciated, and from them sprang families of sur-

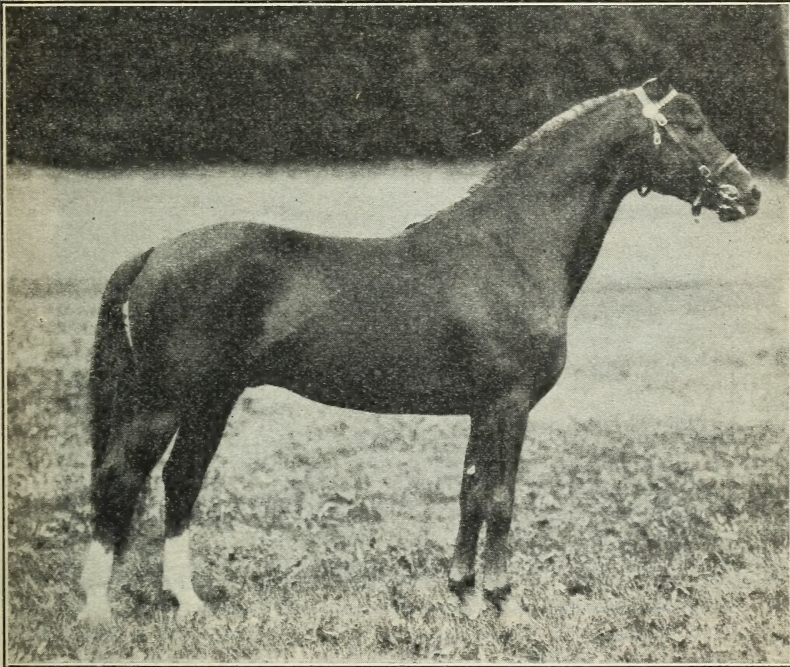


FIG. 4.—Mansfield 7255. Sire, Bennington 5693; dam, Artemisia 02731

passing excellence and the highest adaptability for the general purposes of business and social life. Black Hawk was the grandsire of Indian Chief 538, a noted show horse and sire of show horses, prominent among which was Lady de Jarnette. Indian Chief blood is conspicuous in many saddle-horse pedigrees.

Ethan Allen 50, a son of Black Hawk, was a bay horse with white marks, with a harness record of 2.25½ and with running mate to pole of 2.15. The following statement by Mr. Wallace, in Wallace's Monthly, is quoted from Volume I of "The Morgan Horse and Register," by Battell:

Of all the horses that have been favorites with the American people, no one has ever approximated the popularity of Ethan Allen. His remarkable beauty, his wonderful speed, his perfect action, and above all his kind and gentle disposition made him the admiration and pet of everybody.

He has left a large number of descendants that had extreme speed, but he is best remembered to-day in Morgan pedigrees as the sire of Daniel Lambert 62 and as the sire of the dam of Ethan Allen 2d 406.

Daniel Lambert 62, probably the greatest progenitor of speed in the Morgan breed, was foaled in 1858 and died in 1889 at Weybridge, Vt., on what is now the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. According to Col. Joseph Battell, who owned Daniel Lambert at the time of his death:

His race record was 2.42, made when 3 years old, his only season on the turf, and was at that time the stallion record for that age. He has to his credit 38 trotters and 1 pacer in the 2.30 list and is the sire of 36 sires of 122 trotters and 30 pacers, and is also the sire of dams of 107 performers, including some of the fastest, in the same list, to the close of the season of 1904.

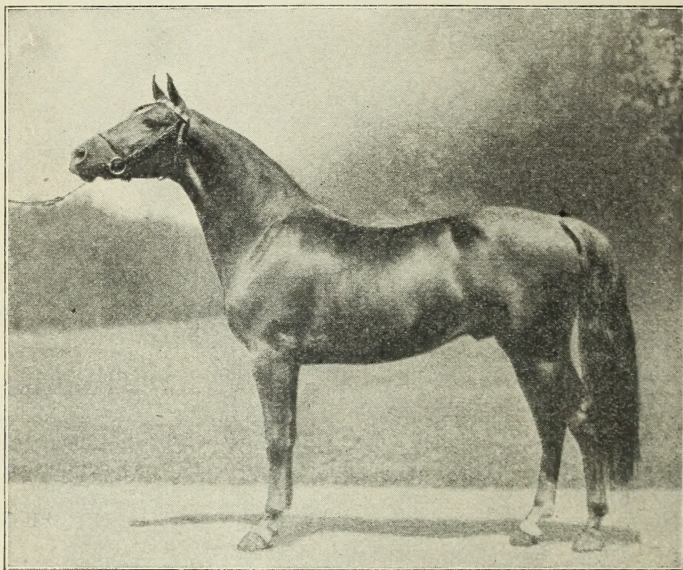


Fig. 5.—Meredith 7230. Morgan stallion foaled in 1909 and bred by U. S. Morgan Horse Farm

Daniel Lambert was thus described by S. W. Parlin, Esq., of Boston:

No horse could be found that excelled him in beauty of form, ease and elasticity of action, elegance of style, and grandeur of pose, whether at rest or in motion. Few horses have ever lived that possessed greater power of stamping their offspring with the above characteristics and imparting the ability to perpetuate them through succeeding generations.

Denning Allen 74 was bred by Major Luxton, of Lexington, Ky., but was foaled the property of J. B. Bowman, of Lexington, and purchased by Colonel Battell, of Middlebury, Vt., on April 1, 1893. Mr. Bowman stated in his sale catalogue of 1878:

His dam, Rena, is a premium animal and has trotted inside of 3 minutes. Denning Allen is a horse of great promise, can trot in 2.45 without any special training, and has sired many splendid colts.

Denning Allen was awarded first premium for Morgan stallions 5 years old and over, and sweepstakes for Morgan stallions of any age,

at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. He also received the very high compliment of being one of the eight horses selected by Max Lansberg, the noted sculptor, sent out by the German Government to take models of such American horses at the World's Fair as he thought desirable for use in the agricultural schools of Germany. Denning Allen was sired by Honest Allen 73, a son of Ethan Allen 50.

General Gates 666 was bred by the late Joseph Battell. He was sired by Denning Allen 74 out of Fanny Scott. General Gates was

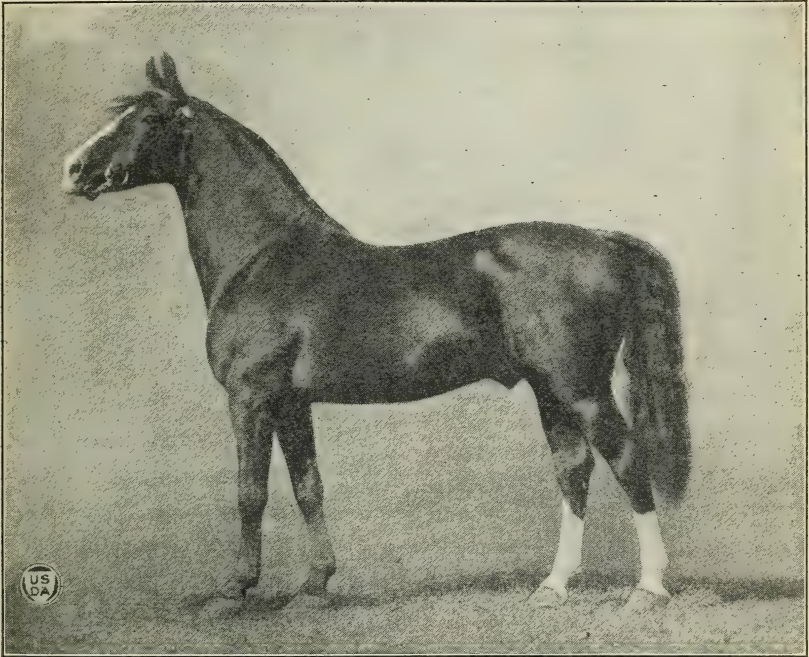


FIG. 6.—Scotland 6000. Morgan stallion sired by General Gates 666; dam, Highland Mary 01033

foaled May 6, 1894, and was a black, without white marks. Colonel Battell's catalogue says of him:

In a remarkable degree he resembles Black Hawk, and to a remarkable degree also his colts have the graceful contour of form that was so marked in the colts of Black Hawk. General Gates has a fine trotting action, but was never trained for speed. He is a horse of the highest finish and extraordinary beauty.

He was a full brother to Lord Clinton, whose trotting race record was $2.08\frac{3}{4}$. General Gates was at the head of the Government stud for many years. He died in 1920. His best-known progeny were Ara Gates 082, winner of first prize at the Vermont State Fair in 1911 and 1912; Carrie Gates 0390 and Maggie Gates 01612, both winners at the St. Louis World's Fair; Helen Gates 01014, which sold for \$500 as a yearling; Scotland 6000, winner of many premiums; also Bennington 5693, Red Oak 5249, Linsley 7233, Castor 5833, and Gladstone 6922, which will be discussed later.

Ethan Allen 2d (Peters) 406 was a dark chestnut, by Peters Morgan 405, a son of Peters Vermont 403, the dam being by Ethan Allen 40. He was bred by A. W. Peters, of Bradford, Vt., who perpetuated the strain bearing his name that will ever be famous for true Morgan type and character.

Ethan Allen 3d (Borden's) 3987 was sired by Ethan Allen 2d 406, out of a dam by Cushing's Green Mountain 493. One of his owners, Maj. C. A. Benton, wrote of him:

His disposition is so remarkable that my children enter his box stall and mount him without fear; his style is far beyond that of any Hackney I have seen; his endurance wonderful, and were he trained his speed could be materially increased.

The breeding qualities of Ethan Allen 3d were probably not fully appreciated until after his death, due largely to the fact that he had a very limited opportunity in the stud. In the last few years his sons and daughters have been prominent winners in Morgan classes.

Sir Ethan Allen 6537, a son of Ethan Allen 3d 3987, has twice been grand champion Morgan stallion at the Vermont State Fair, and his son Sealect was reserve to him in 1922. Sir Ethan Allen was second to Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459 at the 1919 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Evelyn 0684, a daughter, has won many prizes, especially under saddle. Artemisia 02731, a daughter of Ethan Allen 3d, has won repeatedly, and her colts have won, prominent of which were Ajax 5302 and Anjou, discussed elsewhere. Laura Jay 01457 is another daughter.

Laura Jay won the Morgan mare class at the 1919 "International." This mare has also won several prizes, including championships, at the Vermont State Fair, as well as at the Eastern States Exposition, to say nothing of smaller shows. Laura Jay was purchased by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm in 1921. She foaled two colts at the farm before her death in 1922. She is the dam of Ruth 03716, a U. S. Morgan Horse Farm brood mare. Ruth won the blue in her class at the Vermont State Fair in 1916. Reynard 5624, the sire of Ruth, has many winnings to his credit, including grand champion Morgan stallion at the Vermont State Fair in 1913, and the farm also has an excellent prospect in a 2-year-old filly by him.

Lyndon 5080, a full brother to Reynard 5624, has won repeatedly at the Vermont State Fair, and he is the sire of Lady Lyndon 03342, one of the farm's brood mares. Lady Lyndon's dam is sired by Bob Morgan 4549, a stallion of approved type and breeding, and a former consistent winner at shows where Morgans participated. Bob Morgan's blood is also represented at the farm by Babe 089, the dam of Castor and Eudora 0672; by Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459, whose dam is by Bob Morgan; and by the get of Donlyn 5849, whose sire, Donald 5224, was by Bob Morgan. Donlyn has taken many prizes at the Vermont State Fair and won distinction in 1912 by being awarded the blue ribbon in three distinct classes, namely, for stallion in hand, for stallion under saddle, and for stallion in harness. He is also full brother to Donwindsor 6853, the grand champion Morgan stallion at the Vermont State Fair in 1915.

Headlight Morgan 4683 was grand champion Morgan stallion at the Kansas State Fair for several years. The farm has his blood in his daughter, Sunflower Maid 02401, his granddaughters, Quenelda and Rilla, and his grandson, Nodaway 7236. Sunflower Maid's

dam, Fanny P. 0747, was by Julian Morgan 4448, the sire of Roy Morgan 6013, a winner at the Philadelphia and western shows with his mate, Meteor Morgan 4459.

Meteor Morgan 4459 was also a winner in single classes at large shows, as well as a sire of winners in the West. Meteor Morgan's sire, Meteor 3840, won the Morgan harness class at the World's Fair at Chicago. The farm has this blood in granddaughters of Meteor Morgan, namely, Juno 03284 and Klyona 03313.



FIG. 7.—Statue of the stallion, Justin Morgan, at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, Vt., on which are the words: "1921. Given by The Morgan Horse Club to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in memory of Justin Morgan, who died in 1821"

MORGAN HORSE FARM PRIZE WINNERS

Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459, won the Morgan stallion class at the 1919 International Live Stock Exposition with nine contestants. McMahon 6900, sired by Scotland 6000, out of a mare by General Gates 666, was grand champion Morgan stallion at the 1920 Vermont State Fair. Heather 03213, a full sister to McMahon, was grand champion Morgan mare at the 1916 Vermont State Fair.

In 1920 a suckling foal, bred on the remount plan by the United States Department of Agriculture, and sired by Bennington 5693, a U. S. Morgan Horse Farm product, was reserve champion at the Vermont State Fair and grand champion Morgan stallion at the Woodstock (Vt.) fair. Another suckling foal, also bred on the remount plan and sired by Bennington, was second in his class at the State fair and reserve champion at Woodstock. These foals also

won first and second in the remount class at Woodstock. Foals by Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459 won the remount class at the Addison County fair. The get of Scotland 6000 have also won many prizes at the latter fair.

Privately owned Morgans, sired by U. S. Morgan Horse Farm stallions, made a good showing at the Vermont State Fair in 1921. Willowmoor, a 5-year-old bay gelding by Troubadour of Willowmoor, won first in the Morgan saddle class, first in the open saddle class, and first in the combination class. This made a total of six first prizes for the horse during that season. He won a blue ribbon each time shown, and had had only limited training. Adelaide



FIG. 8.—Dolly 02949. Morgan mare placed sixth in the 1920 endurance ride. This mare inherits her color from Highland Gray 94, her grandsire on her dam's side

04038, by Snoqualmie 5783, and Don, by Donlyn 5849, won the tandem and pair classes, as well as taking seconds in other classes. A colt by Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459 won the remount class, and was placed second in the class for 1921 Morgan colts.

In the open saddle class for horses 14.2 hands or over, all three prizes were won by geldings sired by stallions from the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. First prize went to Willowmoor, as noted above; second went to Don, by Donlyn; and third to Hero, by Bennington.

A yearling stallion, Mansfield 7255, by Bennington and out of Artemisia 02731, was reserve champion Morgan stallion. This colt was reserve champion Morgan stallion the year before as well. Mansfield and Artemisia are now the property of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm.

At the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm has won the following prizes:

1923

Champion Morgan stallion with Bennington.
Reserve Champion Morgan mare with Dewdrop.
First in single-harness class with Dewdrop.
Second on pair with Dewdrop and Eudora.

1924

Champion Morgan stallion with Bennington.
First in yearling-stallion class with Quartermaster.
Second in saddle-horse class with Glittering Glory.
Second in combination class with Glittering Glory.
First in single-harness class with Dewdrop.
First on pair with Eudora and Drum Major.
First in yearling mare class with Quantico.

1925

Champion Morgan mare with Ebony Maid.
Second in Morgan-stallion class with Mansfield.
First on pair with Ebony Maid and Dewdrop.
First in yearling-filly class with Rhyme.
Second in yearling-filly class with Redfern.
First in foal class with Southard.
Third in foal class with Sidney.
First in single-harness class with Ebony Maid.
Third in single-harness class with Dewdrop.

The first-prize winner of the combination and saddle classes at the Eastern States Exposition in the Morgan division for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925 was the black mare Josephine 03273, bred by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Josephine was sired by Dewey, a brother of Bennington, and out of Helen Gates. She was trained and shown by an amateur girl rider, and, although exhibited only at the Eastern States Exposition, has won 3 silver trophies and 13 blue ribbons.

DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING STOCK

The following stallions were distributed from the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm to January 1, 1926:

Cassius.	Melvin	Quartermaster.
Dandee.	Meredith.	Querido.
Dewey.	Navarre.	Red Oak.
Donald.	Nodaway.	Revere.
Donlyn.	Oakwood.	Rockwood.
Edmunds.	Opportunity.	Rommel.
Highland Lad.	Orient.	Ryegate.
Langley.	Paige.	Scotland.
Linsley.	Patriot.	Shawnee.
Lucky.	Peru.	Sidney.
Madison Lambert.	Pluto.	Southard.
Magistrate.	Powhattan.	Sudbury.

In addition to the foregoing stallions, many registered mares and utility horses have been distributed from the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, so that representatives of its breeding are now to be found in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina,

North Dakota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, the island of Guam, Porto Rico, Central America, and Japan.

ENDURANCE OF THE BREED

In the first of the official endurance rides, sponsored by various breed associations and individuals interested in horse improvement, which was held in 1919, Castor, the 800-pound registered Morgan, completed the ride in the second-best time, but owing to a slight accident which affected his condition score was awarded sixth place. Castor was bred by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm and was foaled in 1909. He was sired by General Gates 666 out of Babe 089, by Bob

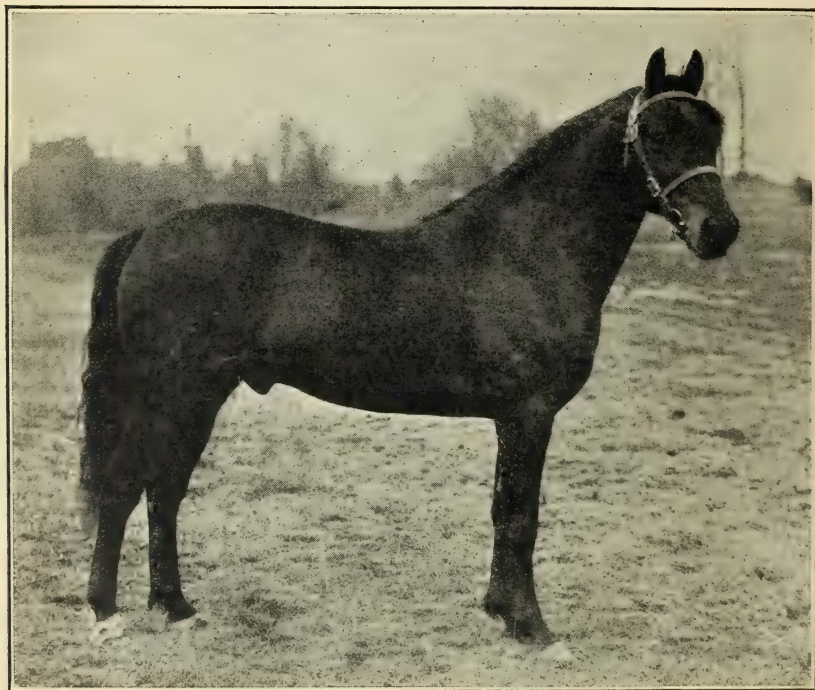


FIG. 9.—Castor 5833. Morgan gelding. Successful competitor in three endurance rides

Morgan. The following spring Castor was shipped to Norwich University, in Vermont, where he was prepared for the 1920 endurance ride. With an inexperienced cadet as rider for the first three days he made a good showing, drawing seventh place in the final awards.

Although not so fast as several in the next year's (1921) endurance ride, Castor made a consistent performance throughout, and carried the required 245 pounds (nearly one-third of his weight) without developing any leg trouble; and his temperature, respiration, pulse, and appetite demonstrated conclusively that he was up to the task and had been properly conditioned. His loss of only 12½ pounds during the ride was a remarkable part of his performance, especially considering the fact that he was by far the smallest horse in the test. One of the judges of the 1921 endurance ride said: "Justin Morgan

TROUBADOUR OF WILLOWMOOR—6459 A. M. R.

TROUBADOUR 5125.

ME 2D.

15.....Justin Morgan 1.
 onian.
 onian.
 Sherman Morgan 5.....Justin Morgan 1.
 Mambrino.
 Stockholms American Star...Duroc.....Imp. Diomed.
 Sherman Morgan 5.....Justin Morgan 1.
 an 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 an 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 an 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 30.....Woodbury Morgan 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 15.....Justin Morgan 1.
 16.....Justin Morgan 1.

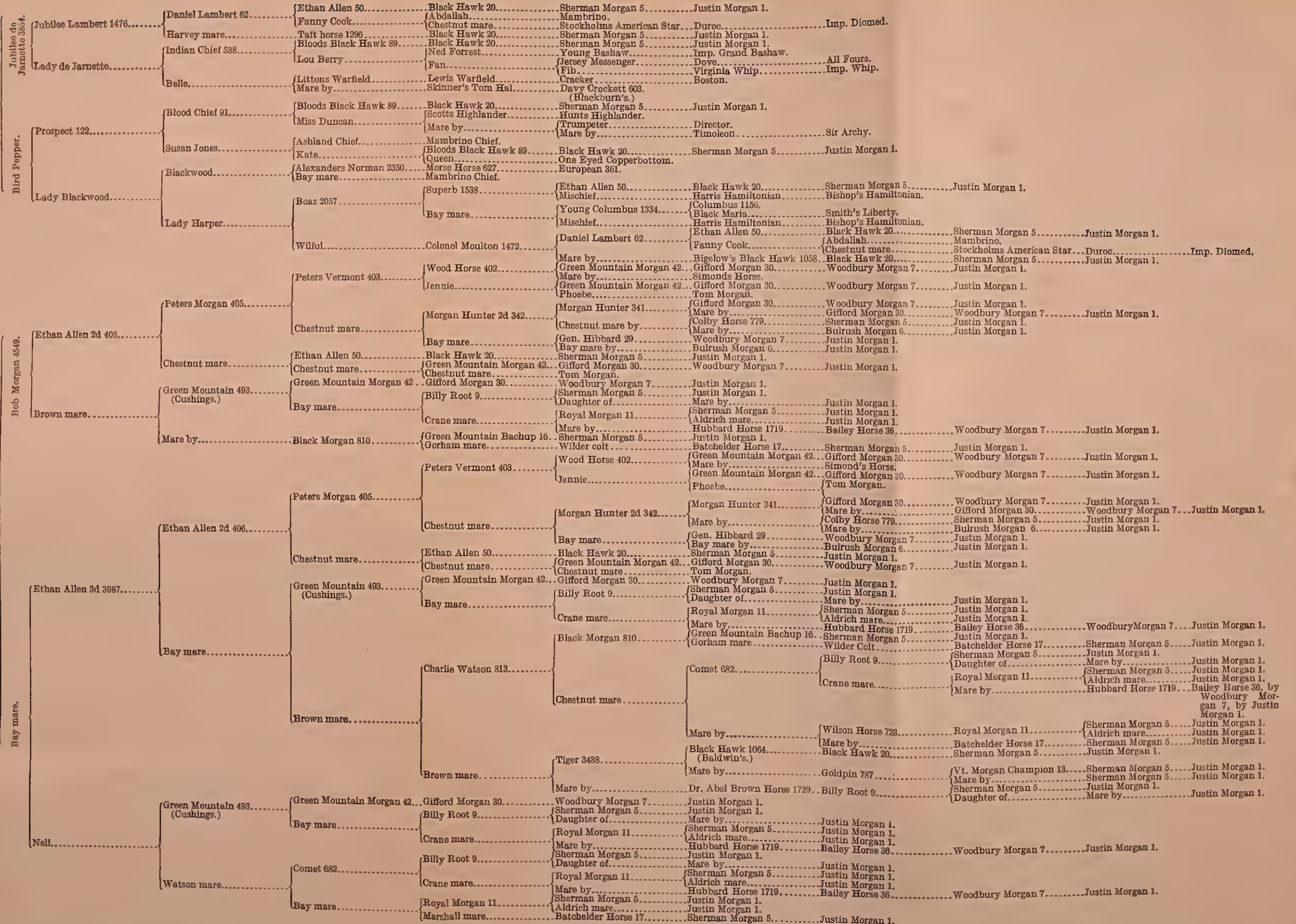
 Woodbury Morgan 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 15.....Justin Morgan 1.
 30.....Woodbury Morgan 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 30.....Woodbury Morgan 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 30.....Woodbury Morgan 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 Gifford Morgan 30.....Woodbury Morgan 7...Justin Morgan 1.
 Sherman Morgan 5.....Justin Morgan 1.
 Bulrush Morgan 6.....Justin Morgan 1.
 an 7.....Justin Morgan 1.
 16.....Justin Morgan 1.

PEDIGREE OF TROUBADOUR OF WILLOWMOOR 6459.

TROUBADOUR OF WILLOWMOOR—6459 A. M. R.

TROUBADOUR 5125.

FANNIE 2D.





was no doubt a remarkable horse, but I don't believe he had anything on Castor."

Castor, two Arabians, and one thoroughbred are the only horses that have completed three of these rides. Castor is a full brother to Eudora 0672, placed by a visiting committee of the Morgan Horse Club in 1920 as the second best brood mare on the farm, giving precedence only to her dam, Babe.

Dolly 02949, a registered Morgan mare that finished sixth in the 1920 endurance ride, was bred by the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm on the remount plan. She was sired by Dewey 6481, a full brother to



FIG. 10.—Gladstone 6922. The Morgan gelding placed second in the 1922 endurance ride

Bennington 5693, and he was bred on the farm. Dolly also won a blue ribbon under saddle at the West Point, N. Y., Horse Show.

Gladstone 6922, the registered Morgan gelding that won second place in the 1922 endurance ride, was bred on the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. He was sired by General Gates, and his dam was Minnehaha 01760, a mare obtained from the State of Washington. Minnehaha was a half sister to Troubadour of Willowmoor. This mare was killed by lightning during the summer of 1921, but the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm is fortunate in having two of her daughters with which to perpetuate the good qualities of the family. Gladstone finished the ride in excellent condition, receiving a score on this of 56, the same as that given the winner. He was only three points behind the



FIG. 11.—Purebred Morgan mares used as a carriage pair. These mares are used also under saddle. Bred at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm

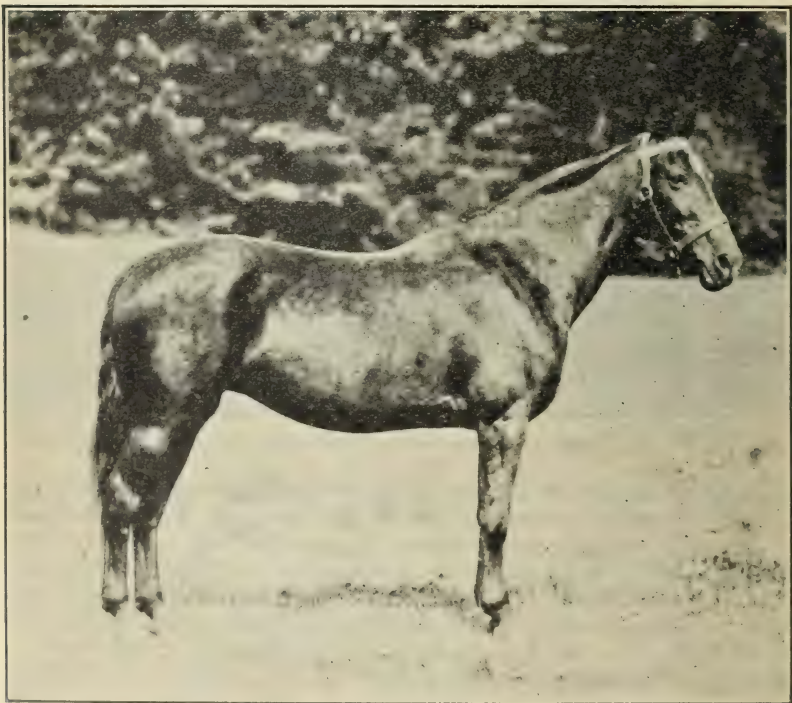


FIG. 12.—Eudora 0672. An extraordinary brood mare, raised at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Sire, General Gates 666; dam, Babe 089

winner on time score. In his official record appears this notation after Gladstone's name, in the space for remarks on condition at the end of the ride: "No remarks. Sound as when started." Gladstone also finished the 1923 endurance ride with a perfect time score.

Donwell, a bay gelding by Donlyn, bred on the remount plan at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm, completed the 1923 endurance ride and was second in the 1924 test, being the only horse to receive a perfect score for condition.

Major S., a son of Castor, was awarded fifth place in the endurance rides of 1923 and 1924.

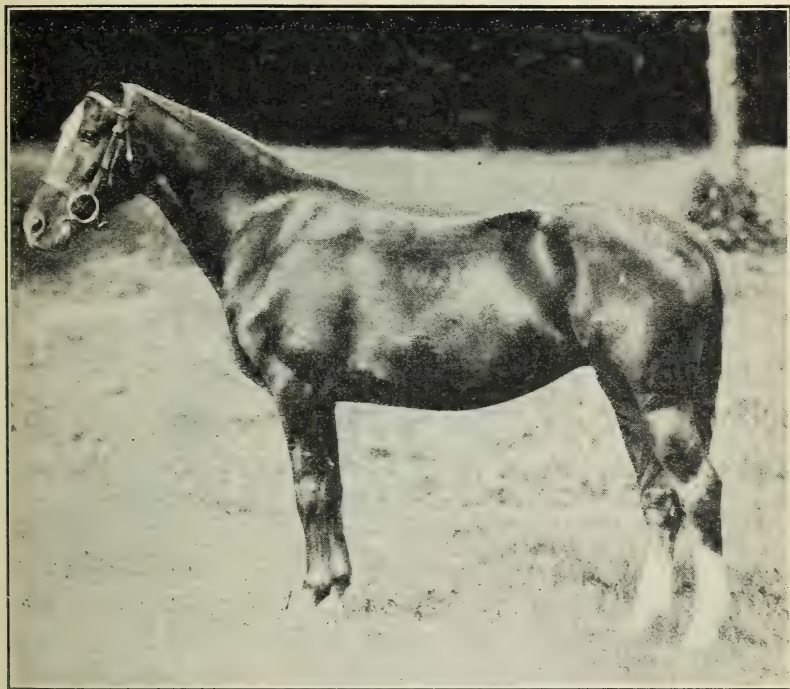


FIG. 13.—Jessie 03262. Morgan mare, placed sixth in the 1925 endurance ride, Sire, Scotland 6000; dam, Ellen 0642

Jessie 03262, a 9-year-old mare by Scotland out of Ellen, by Rocky Mountain, received sixth award in the 1925 ride. Jessie, besides being a good general-utility mare, is the dam of three fine mares and has won ribbons in the show ring. She was bred at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm and is now in use under saddle by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Eudora 0672, full sister to Castor, produced a foal in the spring of 1925. Later she helped with the farm work and was ridden at odd times. She was shown at the Caledonia County, Addison County, and Valley Fairs, in Vermont, and at the Eastern States Exposition during the fall of 1925, winning a ribbon in each class in which she was entered. In October of the same year she competed in the endurance ride and covered the required distance in 45 hours and 23 minutes. Eudora produced a foal again in the spring of 1926.

FIVE LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ

Post-mortem examinations of Morgan horses have revealed only five lumbar vertebræ, whereas most horses have six. General Gates 666, Donald 5224, Dude 4673, and a weanling colt sired by Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459 out of Lady Lyndon 03342 possessed this characteristic. Other things being equal, a back with 23 vertebræ should carry weight more easily than one with 24, and it is probable that this explains in part why Castor and Gladstone were able to carry the same weight as easily as larger horses. A short loin is generally associated with a short coupling, which in turn denotes easy keeping qualities and the ability to withstand a long trip without becoming noticeably "tucked up."

DEMAND FOR MORGAN HORSES

From January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1925, requests for 765 Morgan horses were received at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm from 43 States and the District of Columbia, as shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—Number of requests, by States, received at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm for Morgan horses, 1920 to 1925, inclusive

State	Saddle and driving horses	Farm horses and breeding mares	Stallions	Total	State	Saddle and driving horses	Farm horses and breeding mares	Stallions	Total
Alabama	1			1	Nevada		2	1	3
Arizona	1		1	2	New Hampshire	16	2	3	21
California	8		4	12	New Jersey	27	4		31
Colorado			3	3	New Mexico			2	2
Connecticut	22	4	8	34	New York	175	25	21	221
Delaware		2		2	North Carolina	2	2		4
District of Columbia	3	2		5	North Dakota		4	2	6
Florida	5		1	6	Ohio	6	1	2	9
Georgia		2		2	Oklahoma		2	1	3
Illinois	3	19	7	29	Oregon			1	1
Indiana		5	3	8	Pennsylvania	17	9	11	37
Iowa	1	4	4	9	Rhode Island		8		8
Kentucky	1			1	South Dakota		6	4	10
Kansas			7	7	Texas			3	3
Louisiana	1	11		12	Utah			1	1
Maine	2	6	4	12	Vermont	32	4		36
Maryland	2	8	3	13	Virginia		2	2	4
Massachusetts	115	10	6	131	Washington		10	2	12
Michigan		12	5	17	West Virginia			1	1
Minnesota		3	3	6	Wisconsin		12	4	16
Missouri		4	4	8	Wyoming			2	2
Montana		5	2	7					
Nebraska		4	3	7	Total	440	194	131	765

In addition, inquiries have been received from the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta, Canada, and from Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, South America, Japan, and China. As will be noted, the largest demand for saddle horses comes from the Eastern States, while the call from the West indicates an increasing interest in purebred breeding stock. The foregoing figures do not include many requests that have been received for information regarding the Morgan breed, coming from every section of the country.

Thus, it is apparent that the adaptability and value of the Morgan is becoming more and more recognized. The information given above

shows a general, widespread need of high-class light horses, and the versatile Morgan is well fitted to fill that need. Stallions are in demand particularly for grading up native stock in foreign countries, owing to their ability to adapt themselves to any environment and to their remarkable prepotency. Many calls for registered stallions have also been received for use on common stock throughout the Western States for the production of saddle horses for ranch use. They are in demand for police and cavalry mounts, as pleasure saddle horses, and for polo. They have been requested from every section of the country for general farm work.

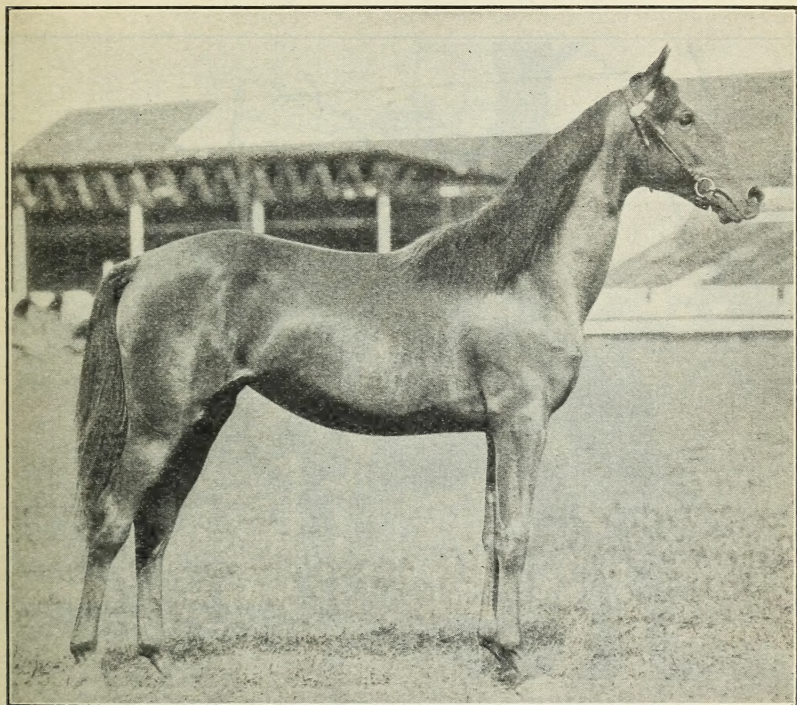


FIG. 14.—Quantico 04270. A prize-winning mare bred at the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Sire, Troubadour of Willowmoor 6459; dam, Helen 01011

USES FOR MORGAN HORSES

Morgan mares do most of the farm work on the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm. Morgans walk much faster than draft horses; they generally trot with an empty wagon, and they eat less feed. The U. S. Morgan Horse Farm has a striking illustration of these characteristics in a Morgan gelding weighing 1,100 pounds that has worked on the farm for several years as mate to a 1,450-pound draft gelding. The draft gelding is an extra good horse, but the Morgan is the better horse of the pair to-day. He has been given no advantage over the draft gelding, does his full share of the work, and stays in better condition on less feed. He is quicker, stands heat much better, and makes a good carriage horse in an emergency.

MORGANS AS SADDLE HORSES

As pleasure saddle horses Morgans are in demand on account of their great intelligence and hardiness. They generally have a smart, alert walk, an easy trot, and a smooth, collected canter. Morgans have made a good reputation with the cattlemen of the South and West as cow horses. They have the intelligence and courage to "hold" a steer after it has been roped. Morgan stallions crossed on the proper type of range mares are said to produce the ideal cow horse.

The great reputation made by the First Vermont Cavalry in the Civil War is a matter of record. This regiment was mounted on



FIG. 15.—Glittering Glory. Morgan saddle gelding

Morgan horses, and official reports made to the War Department stated that the horses in this organization stood the hardships of the campaigns better than any others. Their short, strong legs, round, full-muscled bodies, and beautiful heads called forth universal admiration. Hardiness and endurance always have been and continue to be the prime essentials of a cavalry horse, and it is doubtful whether any breed excels the Morgan in the proper combination of all the characteristics demanded in such a horse.

The police horses of New York City have a national reputation for their uniformity of type, color (all being bays), good looks, intelligence, and altogether suitability for the job. They are probably nearer the type of good-sized Morgans than any other present-day American breed. In fact, Jetmore, a U. S. Morgan Horse Farm

product, won first prize at both the Brooklyn and New York shows in 1922 as best police horse, when shown with the pick of the New York police department horses, of which he is one.

A PRACTICAL BREED

Morgan horses have strength, intelligence, beauty, and endurance. Members of the breed are seldom sick and are unusually free from hereditary defects. In proportion to their size Morgans can perform well all kinds of work on a minimum quantity of feed. Above all, they are useful, for they can be ridden, driven, and worked.

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